2: Murphy G-4 (no date) 1953 AF15 East China AF15

Shanghai in 1906 and began a crusade especially against American brothels. He became exceedingly unpopular in Shanghai, and finally felt obliged to sue the *Shanghai Gazette* for libel after he had abandoned both his crusade and his post and prepared to return to the United States.[7]

Opium dens in the two foreign settlements remained open long after those in the Chinese city had been officially (i.e., in many cases not actually) closed by imperial decree, and until at least 1935 these establishments flourished publicly. Subsequent regulations merely made them more circumspect. In the French Settlement opium vendors on the streets sold their wares in paper packets with labels giving their names, addresses, and telephone numbers. (Opium establishments were increasingly numerous and open in the Chinese city also after 1911, and into the 1940's). Kidnapping[1] was another important enterprise, and a highly profitable one, since many wealthy Chinese moved into the foreign settlements where their property and persons were more secure but whence they or their children could be spirited over the short distance into Chinese territory and held for ransom. Organized commercial gambling was also a big business, and existed in Shanghai probably on a larger scale than in any other city in the world.[8]

Law enforcement was severely handicapped by the complex but ambiguous legal and administrative situation. Chinese police could not pursue suspects into the foreign settlements, and foreign police were similarly excluded from the Chinese areas. Foreigners in Shanghai lived under extraterritoriality, by which they were governed according to their respective national laws administered by their own consuls, but the law was seldom read to them with the same severity as it would have been at home. For one thing, the consul was often personally involved in business affairs in Shanghai, or was at least a personal friend of the defendant or plaintiff. Petty and grand swindles of all kinds tended to flourish under such conditions. It was easy enough for a foreigner to leave Shanghai if it became necessary, and he seldom had to face legal consequences at home. Chinese residents of the foreign settlements had unprecedented freedom of movement and activity. Foreign legal authority over them was tenuous, Chinese police could not operate in the Settle-

[1] [in Shanghai -- Analyst]